

## LOVE SCENES OF A CAMP IN DURYEY SUIT.

Witnesses Tell of the Husband's Ardent Attention to One of the Members of Camping Party in the Adirondacks.

### THEY SAY HE WAS CRUEL.

Many Endearing Terms Exchanged Between Him and His Sister-in-Law in the Presence of the Wife.

The public airing of the matrimonial incompatibilities of temperament of the young Duryeys in the trial of Mrs. Nina Laura Smith Duryey's suit for a separation from Chester Burnell Duryey, son of Hiram Duryey, the "Starling King," was held in abeyance by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard to-day while he disposed of a short calendar of fifteen undefended divorce cases, this being the weekly "bargain day" in divorces.

The case was "with the defense," Francis L. Wellman having rested his case for Mrs. Duryey upon her testimony and that of her mother, Mrs. Laura Smith, wife of Waldo Franklin Smith, of Boston's Back Bay district and St. Augustine, Fla.

The proof did not go on so far as to a description of the "romance" in Gen. Hiram Duryey's Adirondack camp in 1901, which Lella Wetherpoon-Asner, the authoress, and wife of the United States Vice-Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, characterized in an affidavit thus:

"His ingenious and adroit cruelty as I witnessed from Chester B. Duryey toward his wife, before others and for which she gave not the slightest cause."

**Camp Scenes Avoided.**  
Mr. Wellman said it had been decided not to go into those camp scenes because of the prominence of the people connected with them.

The story is told in affidavits of Mrs. Chester B. Duryey, Mrs. Wetherpoon-Asner and others. The women occupied one house, the men another. They included the Duryeys, Mr. Ellery O. Anderson and his wife, a sister of Duryey; Harry H. Duryey and his wife; Bert Rollins, Mrs. Wetherpoon-Asner, Miss Natalie Hutch and Mrs. Don Barber.

Mrs. Duryey testified that she dreaded to go to the camp with this party, and got Gen. Hiram Duryey to promise to be of the party.

"But Gen. Duryey, (Dad) never came. I was just betrayed into a trap," she sobbed on the witness stand.

Says Mrs. Wetherpoon-Asner in her affidavit, made in Cairo and forwarded under an order of Justice Gildersleeve: "No two engaged lovers could have been more devoted to each other than were Chester B. Duryey and Mrs. Don Barber. They both avoided others, seeking only each other's society. They invariably sat where they could be neither seen nor heard, and at night went together over among the islands in a boat, or else sat in dark corners of the piazza, even when everybody else was forced to keep in the house because of the weather."

The same witness asserts in her affidavit that there was evidently a collusion between Chester B. Duryey and his sister-in-law, the wife of Harry H. Duryey, to exaggerate to each other the little wife alone in this crowd.

"On Chester B. Duryey's departure from the camp," says she, "Mrs. H. H. Duryey sat close to him on the piazza, embracing him from time to time with both arms, and calling him 'My darling, Teddy, dear,' and 'Teddy, darling.' 'My darling, are you sure you love me as fondly as ever?' to which he responded, 'Yes, dear, I love you as fondly as ever.' All this was with impudent glances at Nina."

All of the parties mentioned are of the best character and of the best social station. Mrs. Don Barber, H. H. Duryey and the others named indignantly deny these stories in counter-affidavits, but neither story nor denial will be published from the witness-stand in this trial.

**Gen. Duryey's Story.**  
At the afternoon session Chester B. Duryey had a chance to present his answer to the charges of his wife. She says he turned her out of their room at a hotel in Sioux City at 3 in the morning, that he choked her up against the wall, left her to walk home in the rain while he rode on a car, and told her it was a good joke when she got home; and that she was told by the hotel keeper that she was wearing man's clothing about the hotel and said she was "just the kind of a woman to do up with her butler," accused her of showing her ankles at a ball, like a fool, and that he had other "pet" names.

Gen. Hiram Duryey, his father and first witness, gave his version of the interview of June, 1901:

"My son's wife said that he was a man between her and her husband, but that he told her that their marriage had failed, that it would not be for his best interest; that her social, dramatic and literary talent and aspirations would be conducive to the success of a young husband whose

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## EIGHT KILLED IN MINERS' RIOT.

Seven Strikers and One of United States Marshal's Posse Fall in Fight to Serve West Virginia Court Order.

### TWO WOUNDED WILL DIE.

One Hundred Prisoners Were Taken After Hot Battle in Which Shot-guns Were Used, in Raleigh County, W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 25.—Eight men were killed in a strike riot at Wright's Coal Works in Raleigh County to-day.

Seven of the dead were miners and one a member of a posse led by Deputy United States Marshal D. A. Cunningham, who attempted to serve a writ of contempt on the strikers.

The riot is the culmination of a series of outbreaks, since the miners and operators in the region named failed to agree on labor terms. When the workers went on strike some time ago, they picketed the mines and surrounding country and have resisted efforts to import men to take their places.

The mine owners appealed to the courts and a restraining order known as the Keller blanket injunction was issued. This prohibited all coercive methods by the strikers.

It was claimed that the miners paid no heed to the injunction and they were declared in contempt and a writ issued.

This was given to Marshal Cunningham, who, expecting trouble, gathered a posse of 150 men and started for the mines, where 250 strikers were encamped. The Marshal and his men were sighted at a distance by the miners, who, as they approached, opened fire.

The shots were returned by the posse, and Marshal Cunningham, gathering his force, stormed the mining camp. They were checked though and forced to fall back.

Rallying they made a dash on the strikers who, being well armed, made a determined stand. They were reckless in their fighting, though, and proved easy marks for the rifles of the officers.

Numbered fall and the miners seeing their ranks thinning, turned and stampeded to the hills near by. The marshal's force followed and made many arrests after hand-to-hand fights.

When the victims of the riot were gathered together it was found that seven of the miners had been killed and a miner wounded.

One of the Marshal's men was shot dead and three others suffered slight wounds.

One hundred prisoners were locked up in a temporary jail and word sent to the Raleigh County authorities that more fighting might follow.

Two of the miners who were wounded will die.

## EXPLOSION IN TORPEDO WORKS

### Six Girls Burned or Hurt When the Roof of the Structure in Harrison, N. J., Was Blown Off.

### STAMPEDE AMONG WORKERS.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—An explosion in the torpedo factory of A. M. Meyer, at the corner of Essex and Second streets, Harrison, about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, blew the roof from the structure. During the stampede that followed the explosion six of the women and girl employees were badly burned and about twenty others had narrow escapes from injury and death.

Of those who were burned, it was not expected that any will die, although one is in a serious condition. She is Miss Mabel Johnson, of No. 11 Academy street, Newark. She was burned about the head, face and hands.

The others were Rose Frailo, fourteen years old, of No. 10 Warren street, Harrison; Margaret and Fannie Marshall, No. 28 Cleveland avenue, Harrison; Elizabeth Bernadine, of No. 208 Second street, Harrison and Anna Scott, of Harrison.

The women and girls of the establishment were all working on the first floor, and Mr. Meyer, the proprietor, was alone, it is said, on the second. He was working in corner of the room farthest from the place of the explosion or he would perhaps have been killed by the explosion.

He leaped down the stairway, while the employees made a rush for the exit. There was only one and soon this was packed with the frightened workers, some of whom were crowded to the floor.

In the meantime flames shot down from the upper story and set many cans of powder adre and before they could all get away from the building the six victims were burned. These were carried away by neighbors, who heard the screams of excitement.

The burned employees were conveyed into nearby houses and were there cared for by Police Surgeon Allen, who was notified and hastened to the scene. At the time of the explosion the factory was busy engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes for the Fourth of July and other orders.

## REDS PLAN CONVENTION FOR MURDER

To Be Held in Paris and Police Capture Here a Young Italian Said to Have Been Selected as Delegate.

### TO PLOT DEATH TO RULERS.

The Prisoner Admits that He Knew the Assassin of President McKinley and Keeps in Touch with Anarchists in Paterson.

Francis Hertz, alias Rudolph Lopez, who is believed by the police to be a dangerous Anarchist, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this afternoon. He is suspected of being one of five delegates from the United States to an Anarchist convention to be held in Paris on March 25, where, it is said, a plot will be laid to kill all the rulers in Europe.

Young Hertz, who says he is sixteen, but looks to be over twenty, was employed as a porter in Hartman's Hotel, in Whitehall street. It was through his boring talk of what would be done as a result of the Paris convention of Anarchists that led to his arrest. Detective Perrotti was sent out after him to-day and found him in Baxter street.

He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was questioned by Inspector Brooks. The inspector announced after the examination that he believed Hertz to be a very dangerous character. Hidden down in the end of the index finger of his right glove was found a newspaper clipping outlining the measures introduced a few days ago in Congress providing the death penalty for an attempt upon the life of the President.

### Know McKinley's Assassin.

Hertz denied that he was an Anarchist, but admitted that he knew the assassin of President McKinley and that he was a subscriber to the Anarchist paper published in Paterson, N. J. A postal note receipt showing that he had subscribed for the paper was found in his pocket.

According to Hertz he came to New York twenty months ago from Lyons, France, and has been working at various places ever since. When asked why he disappeared from Hartman's a few days ago he said he had got tired of the job.

**His Boastings Exposed Him.**  
It is said of him at Hartman's that he was a rabid Anarchist in his utterances and that he let drop remarks leading those who heard him to believe that he was a regular attendant at Anarchist meetings in this city. Occasionally he dropped veiled hints of how the map of Europe would be changed in the course of 1902.

Recently his talk has been such as to arouse comment among the people at the hotel. A policeman was finally called in by the proprietor, but he refused to arrest Hertz. The next day the young man disappeared.

He told perrotti at the hotel that the Anarchists of New York had bought him a second-class passage to France, and that he was about to sail in a few days.

In Jefferson Market Court the young Anarchist was charged with "conspiring with Anarchists." Detective Perrotti said that he had not been completed and on his request Hertz was remanded to Police Headquarters for twenty-four hours by Magistrate Mayo.

### FATHER CURRY SEES ODELL.

### Priest Presents Evidence and Respite for Sullivan is Extended.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Rev. Father Curry, of New York City, arrived here this afternoon and placed before Gov. Odell the evidence on which he based his request for a respite for "Whitey" Sullivan, awaiting electrocution at Clinton prison.

Previously to seeing Father Curry Gov. Odell formally respite Sullivan's electrocution until March 10.

### WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. Thursday for New York City and vicinity: Fair to-night; Thursday fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain or snow at night; light to fresh variable winds, becoming south to east.

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## MRS. THEODORE SMITH-HAGAMAN-DELABARRE, WHO IS BEING SUED FOR SECOND HUSBAND'S ESTATE.



## EARL OF ROSLYN CALLED WELCHER

Epithet Applied by Doc Owens, Who Won the Nobleman's Bank Roll During a Voyage on the Etruria.

### REFUSED TO PAY DRAFT.

Not content with winning the bank roll of the Earl of Roslyn in a game of cards on the Etruria, "Doc" Owens, an officer in the army of soldiers of fortune, is trying to show that the noble Earl is a "welcher." The noble Earl appeared in Seventh Municipal Court to-day as defendant in an action brought by the law firm of Steuer, Hoffman & Wahle to recover \$150 on a draft given by the noble Earl to Owens in the card game and assigned by Owens to the firm.

The card game occurred on the last of the Earl from England to New York. When the Etruria arrived at New York, Owens, who had heard that one of the passengers had caused the game to be broken up because the noble Earl had been getting what is technically known as the "double cross," Owens was taken to Police Headquarters and later on to Jefferson Market Court, but the noble Earl refused to appear against him. They went out of court together, apparently good friends.

It appears at this late day that in the course of the game the noble Earl, having dropped all the cash he had about him, don't you know, played on his credit until he owed the trifling sum of \$150. For this debt he gave to Owens a draft on his London bankers.

When he got to New York and found that Owens's picture was one of the ornaments of the Rogers Gallery he cabled to London and had payment stopped on the draft. In the mean time Steuer, Hoffman & Wahle had brought proceedings to compel the removal of Owens's picture from the gallery.

Presumably in payment or part payment for their services Owens gave them the \$150 draft he had from the noble Earl. At any rate Mr. Steuer announced in court to-day that the draft had come to the firm in the legitimate way of business, and that the noble Earl should be forced to settle.

The noble Earl was in court with his counsel, Abraham Hummel. Mr. Hummel demanded a speedy trial, because, he said, the noble Earl had had a job secured or secured an engagement with one of Charles Frohman's companies and is likely to be called upon to take to the provinces at any time. Mr. Hummel said, with great dramatic effect, that the noble Earl was no "welcher," and that he could bring testimony to prove it.

Judge Joseph, who had a lot of business to dispose of for a lot of common sense, agreed to give the noble Earl an early chance to prove that he is not a welcher. The case will be heard next Friday.

## RUHLIN'S BOLD BID FOR A FIGHT.

Akron Giant Challenges All Heavyweights—Will Post All His Savings, \$20,000—Says Corbett Would Be Easiest One to Lick.

"Jim Corbett is a dead one. He is the easiest man to whip in the heavy-weight division to-day. Here is \$10,000 I would like to post as a side bet for a match between Ruhlman and Corbett."

Billy Madden, manager of Gus Ruhlman, expressed himself this way in The Evening World Office this afternoon. He had just returned from the Pacific coast. On the way he stopped at the Fort Erie Club, in Canada, just across the Niagara from Buffalo, and signed Ruhlman to fight any man in the world at any date that would suit the club. The Fort Erie Club made Madden very liberal offers. He could take his choice of a \$10,000 purse for Corbett and Ruhlman, \$10,000 for Fitz and Ruhlman, a \$15,000 purse for Jeff and Ruhlman or 50 per cent. of the gross receipts for any of the fights.

"Now, I am not bluffing or talking through my hat," said Madden. "We want to fight. All these other fellows are talking so much about fighting, and here's a chance for them, any time they like on any conditions they like. There's plenty of money in it. You can't tell anybody that \$10,000 isn't a big sum to a prize-fighter. I've been in the business too long not to know better, and if Mr. Corbett thinks it's not enough I've got \$10,000 and Ruhlman has almost \$20,000 in the savings bank, and we will bet every cent of it that Ruhlman can lick Corbett."

"Why, Corbett would be the easiest one of the bunch. That's the reason we'd rather fight him than any one else. There don't seem to be much chance of Corbett getting on with Jeff. All they are doing now is to call each other names. If Jeff won't fight him here's a chance for him and if he thinks he can lick Ruhlman and can prove he is right, he can make about \$30,000. Now that money is not stage money. It's hard earned cash in the savings bank and Ruhlman and I are willing to risk it on our chances. I wish The Evening World could do something to get these fellows together or else stop their talking."

"Ruhlman and I have been trying so long to get a fight that we are almost in despair and we are thinking of buying a farm out Bath Beach way and raising dogs or chickens or something like that."

## MEN IN THE HAGAMAN CASE FIGURE IN NEW LEGAL TANGLE.

The application of Howe & Hummel for a warrant against Maurice L. Muhlmann for wrongfully detaining the books of the Andrew D. Meloy Brokerage Company was refused by Magistrate Breen in the Centre Street Court this afternoon. After listening to the evidence the Magistrate decided that the case was one for the civil courts.

Dr. R. C. Flower, who figures prominently in the Hagaman estate case, was in court and assisted Lawyer Abe Kaffenburgh, of Howe & Hummel, in the cross-examination of witnesses. The application for the warrant grew out of the quarrel between Dr. Flower and Andrew Meloy in regard to the ownership of certain Mexican silver mining properties.

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## JEROME PROBING DEATH MYSTERY OF MR. HAGAMAN.

District-Attorney Says that from What He Has Learned Thus Far, There Is Ample Ground for Inquiry Into the Last Hours of the Millionaire Broker, Whose Estate Is Now in Litigation.

Before Her Union to the Rich Broker the Present Mrs. Delabarre Was Joined in Marriage to William H. Smith, of East Haven, Conn., Who Now Looks Back with Resentful Feelings to His Marital Experience.

District-Attorney Jerome said this afternoon that the facts in the Hagaman case as laid before him warranted the most serious investigation. "I have only gone over the evidence presented by Mr. Unger in a hurried manner," he said, "but I will take the matter up thoroughly. I cannot say now whether Mr. Hagaman's body will be exhumed. That will be decided on after further investigation."

Coroner Jackson has become busy in the case. "Assistant District-Attorney Garvan and myself have decided," he said to-day, "to try to secure an order from a Supreme Court Justice allowing the body to be exhumed. The public may rest assured that if the case is put in my hands it will be sifted and investigated most thoroughly."

Dr. O'Hanlon, Coroner's Physician, said:

"So far as the microscopic examination of the organs of the deceased are concerned, the embalming process, unless faked, will bring about a tendency to preserve the ingredients of these organs for an indefinite time. Three years is not too long to look for their preservation. The matter has come to Coroner Jackson's notice through channels which at present cannot be named."

Mrs. Delabarre returned to the Waldorf-Astoria to-day. She received a call from Dr. Flower and then drove downtown. She was escorted from the hotel by House Detective Smith.

As she was entering her cab, Mrs. Delabarre was asked to make a statement. "I will make no statement," she said. "My attorney will speak for me. I am simply amazed at the attitude of the District-Attorney. It is a crime to print such things as have appeared for the last two days. I am going to see Mr. Hummel about it."

### ROMANCE OF THE HAGAMAN MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Delabarre was prior to her marriage to Mr. Hagaman, the wife of William H. Smith, who was coachman for Mr. Hagaman. Mr. Smith, who is now married again, makes his home on a farm near Wallingford, Conn., and is employed as a ticket taker at the Grand Opera-House in New Haven, where he has been a familiar figure for years.

When seen to-day by an Evening World correspondent, Mr. Smith was greatly grieved. With tears in his eyes he said:

"Please do not ask me to talk of this matter. It is a leaf which I have torn out of the book of my past life. It was a nasty case. I do not want to hear of it. I will not say anything about it. It is true that this woman was my wife. She secured a divorce. I did not contest it. Why should I do so? We could not have been happy. It is a terrible thing to drag a man's past into his present life. Let me alone. I am happy now, and to be left to live the remainder of my life undisturbed is all I ask."

"No, I will not discuss this woman. I will let her own acts be the judge of her. Her story is known, and let people choose for themselves. I will never say a word concerning her. She is nothing to me now."

### HER MARRIAGE TO W. H. SMITH.

The records show that Miss Fannie F. Linsley, daughter of Charles Linsley, a feed dealer of this city, was married to William H. Smith, of East Haven, in 1870. Up to July 24, 1878, they lived happily in East Haven. Mr. Smith became coachman for Theodore Hagaman, who was then wealthy and had numerous horses and carriages. Mrs. Smith was young and very pretty. As the wife of Mr. Hagaman's coachman she met the broker frequently and they became very friendly.

The friendly relations of Mr. Hagaman and the wife of his coachman were naturally the cause of much gossip in the village. There was little surprise when it became known that Mrs. Smith and her husband had separated. Mrs. Smith went to New Haven to live and her husband left the employ of Mr. Hagaman. There was no surprise when, in 1883, Mrs. Smith, who was then living in George street, New Haven, sued her husband for divorce. Intolerable cruelty was the allegation of the writ.

The case was tried before Judge Andrews in the Superior Court, New Haven, but the testimony was not made public. Mr. Smith made no contest to the suit and the divorce was granted on the allegations named in 1883.

### CHANGED HER NAME FROM FANNIE.

A little more than a year after the divorce Mrs. Smith, who had again assumed her maiden name, was married to Mr. Hagaman. Having previously been known as "Fannie," she was married as Frances Freeland Linsley. She was at this time thirty years of age and Mr. Hagaman was forty-five. The marriage was performed by Rev. Phelps S. Dryden, of this city.

Mrs. Delabarre had one son by her first marriage. He was Harry B. Smith, and was eight years of age when the divorce was granted. By the decree of divorce the custody of this child was given to the mother. Later the son applied to the Legislature and secured a change of his name to Linsley. He is married and living in Brooklyn at the present time.

Mrs. Delabarre is a familiar figure in West Haven, where she has frequently been seen.

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